



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Cholera notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, March 25, 1896.]

RUSSIA.—According to advices from the medical department no new cases have been reported since February 24. Russia may therefore be considered free from cholera.

EGYPT.—Advices from Alexandria state that from March 7 to the present date 1 case has been reported every two days.

EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—From February 9 to 15 there were 63 cholera deaths.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, March 25, 1896.]

CHOLERA.

SWEDEN.—By order of the college of commerce of March 10, the city of St. Petersburg and the governments of St. Petersburg, Kiev, and Volhynia, also Vladisvostok, in East Siberia, and Galicia are declared clean.

TURKEY.—Arrivals from Alexandria have been subject since March 10 to only twenty-four hours' quarantine, with medical inspection and disinfection. Arrivals from other Egyptian Mediterranean seaports are subjected only to medical inspection in the first port at which they touch which is provided with a sanitary physician.

YELLOW FEVER.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial proclamation the port of Buenos Ayres is declared infected and all other ports on the La Plata are declared suspect.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports of Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 3, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended February 29, 1896.

There were 50 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 7; 199 from yellow fever, an increase of 4; 7 from smallpox, an increase of 1; 8 from beriberi, an increase of 4; 9 from enteric fever, a decrease of 2; 58 from tuberculosis, an increase of 4; and none from whooping cough, 1 in the foregoing week. There were 643 deaths from all causes, the same as in the previous week.

Yellow fever.—There was an increase of only 4 in the number of deaths from this cause, but an increase of 80 in the number of cases reported, so that the disease is decidedly on the increase, though at this advanced stage of the season we may soon look for a favorable change. Although the temperature has been comparatively low, due to the almost daily rains, we have had the increase above stated, which I can only attribute to the insane orgies of the carnival, which preceded the unfavorable change. The compact crowds in all the principal streets of individuals heavily clothed and masked, exposed to sun and rain, in numerous